be made compulsory. One other speaker had referred to what was known as the Satyanathan Report. In that report, it had been stated that there should be no compulsion, at least for the present, that the working of the machinery for voluntary conciliation to be created should be carefully watched for some time and that if that machinery failed, compulsion should be applied as the very last resort. The Committee that considered this subject in the State had recommended, as conciliation in all places was on a voluntary basis, that a similar procedure might be adopted here also. Government had accepted that view. In all such matters, it would be risky to take final decisions. For similar reasons, Government had not considered it necessary at this stage to give insolvency jurisdiction to the Conciliation Boards.

Referring to the suggestions made by Mr. C. N. Narasinga Rao, the speaker said that most of them had already been embodied in the Bill which had been published for the information of the public, in the last week's issue of the MYSORE GAZETTE. Once the general principles were accepted, all the details would, of course, be discussed at the Select Committee stage.

As regards the points raised by other speakers, such as those relating to procedure, etc., he feared that if too many details were laid down the procedure would become cumbersome and the main object of the measure might be lost. The main object was that both debtors and creditors must be made to come together and arrive at a settlement by mutual consent. Too many restrictions would not conduce to smooth working. It was desirable that the Bill was simple and easy of work.

An observation had been made that without a comprehensive scheme of debt redemption, debt conciliation by itself could not do much good to the people, and that this aspect of the question had not been considered by the Government. He invited the attention of the members who had made that observation to the Government Order on the report of the Agriculturists' Relief Committee, wherein they had stated that the two principal recommendations of the committee to deal with the situation were extension of the Land Mortgage Bank scheme in order to enable indebted agriculturists to convert their dues into long term loans, and settlement of debts by means of conciliation. It had also been stated therein that the operations of the Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank had been extended to 22 taluks and it was the desire of the Government that the scheme should be further extended, as rapidly as possible, to other parts of the State also. So, Government had not lost sight of the first suggestion of the Committee. In spite, however, of the extension of the land mortgage scheme there would still remain a large number of cases in which it would be impossible for the debtors to discharge their liabilities in full; it was to deal with such cases that a scheme of composition of debts of agriculturists had been recommended by the committee. But such boards could not be brought into being without the Bill under discussion being passed. The Government were anxious to extend the operations of the Land Mortgage Bank and the Committee on Co-operation had been requested to suggest how best this could be done. If, as was pointed out by one of the members, there was not sufficient money for the Land Mortgage Bank to give relief to the raiyats, the question of providing funds could be considered and solved as best as circumstances permitted.

With these observations, he commended the Bill for the acceptance of the House, promising that all the suggestions made by the members in the course of the discussions would receive due consideration in course of time.

The general principles of the Bill were put to vote and passed by a large majority.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

In offering his criticisms on the Budget, **Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR** said that the first impression he

had gathered was that the budget estimates had been prepared with great sagacity and wisdom and that the Government deserved to be complimented on that account, more especially because they had succeeded in placing before the House a surplus budget, providing, at the same time, larger grants for items of public utility. But on a detailed study of it, he was sorry to find that the items of expenditure provided for in the previous year had merely been repeated; that no additional grants had been provided for items of public utility, and that the so-called surplus was due to the increased revenue which the Government imagined they could realise from miscellaneous taxes, Income-tax and Railways. If at least they had provided enhanced grants for the departments in which the public were vitally interested, that would have given some satisfaction to him. But this had not been done. In his Address to the Assembly, the Dewan had stated that better days had dawned on the State and that the time had come for removing the cuts in the salaries of Government officers. The speaker doubted whether the State had really entered on such a prosperous period. The budget at any rate did not warrant any such hope. So far as the raiyats were concerned, they were groaning under the weight of heavy taxation—both direct and indirect—and he asked whether any attempt had been made to lift that weight even to a slight extent. The budget did not hold out promises of any sort of relief to the raiyat. Ninety per cent of the population was steeped in ignorance, being illiterate and yet, no serious attempt had been made at spreading education. Time and again, representations were being made that medical relief was insufficient, but no addition worth the name had been made to the allotment under that head. There were many villages without schools, dispensaries and other essential requirements, and villages in which the sanitary condition was anything but satisfactory. But their condition was not improved. In season and out of season, it was being represented that the administration was top-heavy, that the officers were too many and their salaries too high and that they should be retrenched. Not only were these representations not heeded to, but it had been proposed to remove salary cuts. This could not but cause severe disappointment to the public.

The Government could have helped the people in ever so many ways. They could have given encouragement to the cottage industries. They could have encouraged the fruit canning industry. Though fruits could be grown on an extensive scale in the State, the same were being imported from Singapur and Japan on a colossal scale. No doubt, the Government had started some other factories, but they could not, as small cottage industries could, help millions of poor people scattered all over the State. The Government could have appointed an Unemployment Bureau in order to solve the question of unemployment just as had been done in smaller States of Europe, such as Czechoslovakia, and earmarked a good portion of their revenue to help young men struggling for employment. The Dewan had dealt with the question of unemployment at length in his opening Address and it was clear that his heart had melted, but what had it meant practically? Nothing. The Dewan had not taken keen interest and done anything for the thousands of disappointed youths in quest of jobs. Large house-building or road-making or bridge-making schemes based on a five-year or a ten-year plan could have been undertaken. Even the existing causeways were far from satisfactory and funds had to be provided for improving them. Courts of Law were few and far between and there were great delays in the disposal of suits. There were no good libraries and waiting sheds attached to the courts. These wants could have been supplied. Even in these days when raiyats were finding it hard to raise sufficient crops, 25 per cent of the cultivable lands had not come under the plough. The Agricultural and the Industries Departments could have put their heads together and devised ways and means to

bring all these lands under cultivation. He was glad that the Dewan had recognised that no available resources ought to be allowed to rot, but he would ask if any attempt had been made in that direction. The Land Mortgage Bank scheme, no doubt, was good, but it was not rendering adequate assistance to those in need. Sufficient funds should be made available for the purpose and the scheme also extended to all parts of the State. Again, raiyats applying for takavi or other loans were not hearing from Government for years together and then they would receive endorsement that the loans could not be sanctioned. It was desirable that Government took periodical reviews with a view to see that the object of the several schemes was fulfilled. The Police Department appeared to be hushing up complaints instead of thoroughly investigating them. This also had caused no small disappointment to the public. The officials of this Department still needed to be told that they were servants and not masters of the people. There were any number of difficulties and few comforts for the people at large. How, then, could they be thankful to the Government ? In short, the position was as bad as ever, and yet on the fine morning of the day of opening of the Session, the Dewan had found and had stated in his Address that better days had dawned on the State and the time had come for the removal of salary cuts. As a matter of fact, however, times continued to be hard and it was imperative that Government adopted a bold forward policy to tide over the situation. Why should the position as a whole in the " Model State of Mysore " be not better than or at least as good as that in Japan or Czechoslovakia ?

The speaker also regretted that the longstanding request of the members for conducting an economic survey of the State had not so far been taken up. Even the Sapru Committee had suggested such an enquiry. It was high time that the Government undertook the survey and found out in what directions action should be taken to improve the position of the people. They would, then, make up their minds to adumbrate comprehensive industrial, agricultural, educational and other policies and strive their utmost to translate those policies into action.

Proceeding, **Mr. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR** said that he was glad that since 1920 Government were giving some encouragement to Khadi. But this, in his opinion, was not sufficient in itself. It was desirable, he said, that the higher officers of Government took a vow to use only Khadi. If men of influence did so, it would act as an inducement for others to emulate the example. From this point of view, he appealed to the Dewan to take to Khadi. Lakhs of rupees were going out of the State on account of purchase of foreign cloth and by encouraging Khadi, all that money could be saved to the people of the State.

Referring to the powers of the House, **Mr. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR** said that almost all the representations made by members of the Assembly were a mere cry in the wilderness. Whenever the Assembly was in session, the members of Government would hear them, no doubt patiently, but the moment a session was over, they would conveniently forget all the representations. In his Address to the House, the Dewan had stated that he was very grateful to the members for the courageous and steadfast support that they had given him. These were no doubt high sounding words, but as a matter of fact, it was all an empty praise and it mattered very little to the Government whether the House gave its support or not, in respect of any matter. The Government had their own way of doing things. Under cover of democracy, the people were simply submitting themselves to ——— ; he would not say what. To people outside the State, it looked as though the administration of the State was being carried on in close consultation with the representatives of the people, but the actual state of affairs was something quite different. It was a mere farce, and a waste of breath so far as the members were concerned. The Assembly and the Council must be given some responsibility. If their

discussions should be more useful and some weight should attach to the opinions of members, it was necessary that they should be given some responsibility and that Government should also be responsible to them.

In conclusion, he said that so far as the budget was concerned, there was very little in it which would cause satisfaction to the people. He suggested that effective steps should be taken to show substantial progress in the industrial, agricultural and educational fields. If this was done, the members were prepared to stand by the Government and help them with their suggestions. If such steps were taken, the country would prosper and the problem of unemployment would be solved.

Mr. V. VENKATASWAMI CHETTY, speaking next, said that it was a matter for deep regret that young pupils were being refused admission into the primary schools for want of accommodation in schools at Chikballapur. It had come to his notice that in Bangalore City also, the same difficulty was felt. The condition in middle schools was in no way better. The number of middle schools had not kept pace with the increase in the number of high schools. In the Kolar District there were 4 high schools at present as against 2 some eight or ten years ago, but the number of middle schools which were the main feeders of these high schools had remained the same. It was very necessary that in every taluk there must be one or two middle schools according to the requirements of the place. It was absolutely necessary to open another middle school at Chikballapur. There were about 500 boys in it and the existing building could not accommodate more than 300. If another school was opened, there would be more than enough of boys for it. This must be the case with many other taluks. For these reasons, he represented that the grant for middle schools should be doubled, and that the allotment for primary schools should be enhanced by at least 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees.

Referring to the Land Mortgage Bank scheme, the member said that the rate of interest charged, *viz.*, 8 per cent, was unreasonably high, and that was one of the reasons why the scheme had not progressed satisfactorily. When other banks, *e.g.*, the Mysore Bank and even private moneylenders had considerably reduced their rates of interest, there was no justification for the Land Mortgage Banks to levy this high rate. It was high time that the Government attempted to make money available to these banks at 5 per cent so that they might lend at 6 per cent at the most.

There was another reason why the Land Mortgage Bank scheme was not very popular. The Land Mortgage Banks would grant loans to the extent of only 50 per cent of the value of the security offered by the applicants. The actual position of the raiyats was that, on account of the fall in the price of lands, their assets and liabilities almost balanced each other and so in practically 90 per cent of the cases the raiyats who applied for loans would go disappointed. Secondly, few were prepared to become members of the bank for, in the first place, they could not get any loans from the bank, and in the second place, if they resigned, their share amount would not be returned for a long number of years. He hoped that these defects would soon be rectified and also that with the help of the proposed debt conciliation boards, the liabilities of the raiyats would be substantially reduced.

Mr. VENKATASWAMI CHETTY next suggested that the medium of instruction in primary and middle schools should be the mother-tongue of the pupils concerned. Many parents would be satisfied if their children could just read and write. And with special reference to the Kolar District and parts of the Bangalore District where most merchants were maintaining accounts and carrying on correspondence only in Telugu, he suggested that some extra allotment be made in the budget for opening a few more primary and middle schools specially for imparting instruction in all subjects in Telugu.

The member then complained against the conversion of the middle school for girls at Chikballapur as an incomplete middle school in spite of the fact that

it was securing good results and enjoying a high reputation. It had come to his notice that middle schools in some other places also had shared the same fate. In view of the fact that the number of girls taking to education was on the increase, he represented that the incomplete schools at Chikballapur and other places be converted into *pucca* middle schools and that sufficient funds be provided in the budget for the purpose. As regards finding the extra cost involved, he reminded Government of their own promise made at the time of introducing the Income-tax Regulation that all the realisations from income-tax would be set apart for the purpose. The Dewan's Opening Address also contained reference to the possibility of the State realising a few more lakhs of rupees as royalty on gold during the next official year. These two items, he suggested, might be earmarked for the same purpose.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA said that the budget was in reality a deficit one. In the first place, the surplus which the Government had shown was partly due to inflation of revenue figures. For example, under Stamps, they had expected to receive Rs. 2 lakhs and odd more than in the current year, though additional revenue to that extent might not be derived. In the second place, it had been proposed to draw from reserves for meeting ordinary expenditure. In the third place, grants for necessary items had been curtailed. In particular, he regretted that the grants for village improvements and tube wells were even less than those provided in the previous year.

The member complained that the work of the Public Works Department was very perfunctory. For example, improvements to roads, etc., would be effected only on the occasion of the visit of State Officers. Again, for want of proper parapet walls on the bridge at Seringapatam, year after year many cattle were falling into the river and dying. The requests of the members for repairing and raising the parapet wall had not been complied with so far.

Referring to the Railway Department, he was very sorry to see that Government who were taking stringent action against overloading in private buses were themselves allowing overloading in railway carriages. There should not be one rule to Government and another for others. Government ought to be impartial. They must provide sufficient accommodation in trains and avoid overloading in the carriages.

Continuing, he said that the grant of Rs. 15,000 provided under Primary Education was not sufficient. This amount should be enhanced and the amount of Rs. 15,000 provided in the current year's budget but not utilised should be made available for the purpose. The grant provided for village improvements was very meagre and should be enhanced in view of the fact that so long as the villages remained as they were, the State as a whole could not progress.

In conclusion, he said that so long as the Government were not able to prepare a surplus budget without drawing from the reserves and fully providing for works of public utility, the Government would not be justified in removing the cuts in the salaries of their officers.

Mr. Shroff RANGASWAMI SETTY said that for want of a primary school building and sufficient teaching staff at Magadi, the education of children was suffering much. The school was at present located in a very unhealthy locality. Representations had been made to the Director of Public Instruction in the matter, but so far, no action had been taken to provide this want. The member therefore requested that sufficient allotment should be provided for these purposes.

As regards electrification of the town, he said that when recently some representatives of the place waited on the Dewan in deputation, he had been pleased to promise that the work would be taken up early. But there was no provision in the budget for the work. There were many people who were willing to instal irrigation pumps. Deposits had also been paid by them. He requested that the work be taken

up without delay and sufficient funds provided for the purpose.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK said that he was exceedingly glad to hear the observations made by the Dewan in his Address *re.* encouragement to industries. No doubt, Government had started big industrial concerns, *e.g.*, Iron Works, Sugar Factory, etc., and were going to start others like the Cement Factory, the Paper Factory, etc., but all of them would only benefit the rich people and outside investors. For helping the poorer people, especially villagers, cottage industries should be encouraged. If suitable encouragement was given, they could show very good work. For instance, the mat-weaving industry at Babbur was giving rich promise. It was very desirable that Government encouraged this industry by giving financial help. If employment was created in this and other ways for people in the villages, they were sure to become more and more honest, and to abstain from drink, stealing, etc., even in cases where they were given to such habits. For the benefit of children of the Banajara community in particular, Government should start a boarding home just as they had done in the case of Adikarnatakas and they should also continue the supply of slates, books, etc., to them. As a result of the help and encouragement given to the community in the past, one boy had taken the B.A. Degree and a girl had obtained the S.S.L.C. He prayed to Government that these be provided with suitable appointments so that other boys and girls of the community might be induced to prosecute higher studies. He also added that much remained to be done to improve the condition of the Banajara community and it was desirable that a person belonging to that community was appointed as an organiser to attend to that work. The organiser would have to tour about and deliver lectures, and for this purpose he must be given a free railway pass and some daily allowance.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH represented that a suitable new building should be provided for the girls' middle school at Holenarsipur. He requested that the grant for the Sarada Vilas Sangeetha Patasala should be enhanced. He also prayed that graduates belonging to the Nayanaja Kshatriya community who were experiencing difficulties for want of employment be provided with appointments.

At this stage, the House rose for the day to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, 4th June 1936.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Thursday, 4th June 1936, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., *Dewan*) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—
(*contd.*).

Q.—9. **Messrs. B. CHAMIAH** (Seringapatam Taluk); **K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA** (Nagamangala Taluk); **GURUBASAPPA** and **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Chamarajanagar Taluk); **M. C. LINGE GOWDA** and **S. C. MALLIAH** (Maddur Taluk); **NANJIAH** *alias* **APPAJIAH** (Hunsur Taluk); **MIR RAZA ALI SAHIB** and **M. MADIAH** (Minorities); **B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Special Interests); **S. THIMME GOWDA** *alias* **THAMMAYYA GOWDA** (Krishnarajapet Taluk); **T. MARIYAPPA** (Mysore City Municipality); **H. HONNAIYA** (Mandya Taluk); **T. S. MADAPPA** and **B. S. PUTTASWAMY** (Nanjangud Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, did not take leave from 3rd February 1936 to the 9th February 1936;

(*b*) whether he did not pass a memo that the Municipal Engineer should be placed in charge of the current duties during his absence on leave;

(*c*) is the Municipal Engineer a member of the Municipal Council;

(*d*) (i) was there no appeal by the Vice-President, Mr. Mohamed Sait, from the memo of the President to the